REMARKS/DISCUSSION OF ISSUES

Claims 1-5 are pending in the application. Claims 1-5 are rejected. Claim 4 is objected to.

The Examiner's acceptance of the drawings and acknowledgement of receipt of the priority documents is noted with appreciation.

Claim 4 is objected to in that there is insufficient basis for the limitation 'the surface' in line 3. Claim 4 is cancelled and claim 1 is currently amended to call for the substrate (1) to have an 'upper surface', support for which amendment is provided, *inter alia*, by the drawings.

Claim 1 is also currently amended to incorporate the limitation of cancelled claim 4 that the metallic structure (5) covers up to 10% of the upper surface of the substrate.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Riess et al. U.S. patent 6,433,355 (herein 'Riess').

Riess discloses an organic electroluminescent device employing non-degenerate wide bandgap semiconductors (nd WBS) as injection layers and/or contact electrodes. As pointed out by the Examiner, Riess shows (Fig. 16) an embodiment in which electrodes (131.1) are provided for injecting charges into the nd WBS cathode.

Riess provides no teaching regarding the percentage of the upper surface of the substrate (130) covered by the electrodes 131.1.

Regarding claim 5, which claims a structure selected from the group of strips, grids, wavy lines, zigzag lines and sawtooth lines, Riess provides no teaching regarding any structure for the electrodes 131.1 other than strips.

As is known, an anticipation under Section 102 requires that each and every one of the elements claimed must be fairly disclosed by the reference.

For the above reasons, Riess fails to anticipate the claims as currently amended, and the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Namiki et al. U.S. patent 5,399,936 (herein 'Namiki').

Namiki discloses an organic luminescent device having a transparent electrode (anode) (2) on a transparent substrate (6), and a metal film line (7) on the substrate (6) between the substrate (6) and the electrode (2) (Fig. 8) to reduce the resistance value of the anode.

Namiki does not disclose anything regarding the percentage of the substrate (6) covered by the metal film line (7).

Regarding claim 2, Namiki does not disclose that the metal film line (7) is incorporated into the substrate (1).

Regarding claim 3, Namiki does not disclose that the layer thickness of the metal film line (7) is greater than the layer thickness of the electrode (2).

Regarding claim 5, which claims a structure selected from the group of strips, grids, wavy lines, zigzag lines and sawtooth lines, Namiki provides no teaching regarding any structure for the metal film lines other than lines.

As is known, an anticipation under Section 102 requires that each and every one of the elements claimed must be fairly disclosed by the reference.

For the above reasons, Namiki fails to anticipate the claims as currently amended, and the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Feldman U.S. patent 5,986,391.

Feldman discloses transparent electrodes for display devices, which electrodes (2) are deposited on a substrate (1) and formed with one or more apertures in their top surfaces which permit a second electrode (3,4) formed on the transparent electrode, to dip down and make contact with the substrate (1), thus improving the adhesion of the second electrode.

Feldman teaches that this arrangement may be used in devices such as that of Namiki to improve adhesion of the metal line (7). See col. 1, lines 34 et seq. of Feldman.

Feldman does not disclose anything regarding the percentage of the substrate (1) covered by the opaque conductors (3,4).

Regarding claim 2, Feldman does not disclose that the opaque conductors (3,4) are incorporated into the substrate (1).

Regarding claim 5, which claims a structure selected from the group of strips, grids, wavy lines, zigzag lines and sawtooth lines, Feldman provides no teaching regarding any structure for the second electrode other than strips.

As is known, an anticipation under Section 102 requires that each and every one of the elements claimed must be fairly disclosed by the reference.

For the above reasons, Feldman fails to anticipate the claims as currently amended, and the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Terao et al. U.S. patent 6,133,581 (herein 'Terao').

Terao discloses an organic light-emitting device in which anodes are formed in a stripe pattern on a transparent substrate (1), the anodes including a first transparent conductor (2a) and a second opaque conductor (2b) on the substrate (1) (Figs. 1 and 2) or on the first conductor (2a) (Figs. 3, 5, 4a, 6a, 8a and 8b), or partially on the conductor (2a) and partially on the substrate (1) (Figs. 4b, 6b, 7b, 8c, 8d, 9 and 14b).

Terao does not disclose anything regarding the percentage of the substrate (6) covered by the metal film line (7).

Regarding claim 2, Terao does not disclose that the second conductor (2b) is incorporated into the substrate (1).

Regarding claim 3, Terao does not disclose that the layer thickness of the second conductor (2b) is greater than the layer thickness of the first conductor (2a).

Regarding claim 5, which claims a structure selected from the group of strips, grids, wavy lines, zigzag lines and sawtooth lines, Terao provides no teaching regarding any structure for the metal film lines other than lines.

As is known, an anticipation under Section 102 requires that each and every one of the elements claimed must be fairly disclosed by the reference.

For the above reasons, Terao fails to anticipate the claims as currently amended, and the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hosokawa et al. EP 888035 (herein 'Hosokawa').

Hosokawa discloses an organic electroluminescent display in which a wiring layer (5) on or embedded in a planarization layer (6) is in contact with an overlayer of a lower electrode (2) in the form of strips on the planarization layer (6).

Hosokawa teaches that the width of the wiring layer (5) may not be less than 15% of the width of its associated lower electrode layer (2).

However, Hosokawa does not disclose anything regarding the percentage of the substrate (1) covered by the wiring layer (5).

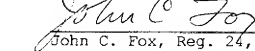
Regarding claim 5, which claims a structure selected from the group of strips, grids, wavy lines, zigzag lines and sawtooth lines, Hosokawa provides no teaching regarding any structure for the wiring layer (5) other than lines.

As is known, an anticipation under Section 102 requires that each and every one of the elements claimed must be fairly disclosed by the reference.

For the above reasons, Hosokawa fails to anticipate the claims as currently amended, and the rejection under 35 USC 102(b) should be withdrawn.

In conclusion, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejections and objections of record, allow all the pending claims, and find the application to be in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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